LATER FROM UTAH.

Brigham Young, Heber Kimball and Others Indicted for High Treason

Sr. Louis, Thursday, Feb. 25, 1858. A G. Browne, the Utah correspondent of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, arrived here last night in company with U. S. Attorney Hockaday. They left Camp Scott on January 5. The health of the army continued good, and the weather was remarkably mild for the region.

Very little snow had fallen, and in the immediate vicinity of the camp the ground was almost bare.

The United States District Court have indicted

Brigham Young, Heber Kimball, and others, for high The Mormon Legislature was still in session.

let of October. Much anxiety was felt to hear from the East, in con-

The latest dates received from the States were to the

sequence of the rumored money panic.

Kansas News.

St. Louis, Thursday, Feb. 25, 1858. The Leavenworth Times says that the Judges and Clerks of the election at Shawnee have been arrested, and that they testified under oath before the Investigating Committee that the poll-book of Shawnee was taken to Westport and three hundred names added

thereto in that place.

J. J. Clarkson, Postmaster at Leavenworth, was burned in effigy on the 15th inst., and threats were made to hang him if caught.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 25, 1858. The steamship Tennessee has arrived here, bringing Vera Cruz dates to the 21st inst. Little political change has yet occurred, although the Government was violently opposed by Gen. Mejia, who was also committing terrible outrages upon the people of Sierra They had applied to the Constitutions Government at Guanajuato for aid against him.

It was reported that the States of Vera Cruz, Oajaca and Puebla had sent 8,500 men and 40 pieces of artil lery against Gen. Zuloaga.

The troubles in Campeachy had been settled.

The whole State of Yucatau was united against Zuloaga. Zuloaga had issued a decree making the duties on

goods imported via Vera Cruz and Tampico payable in the capital; and payment otherwise would not be El Progreso comments on the action of Minister

Forsyth, and of the military representatives of European Powers, in recognizing the new authorities.

The Incendiary of the Pacific Hotel Arrested-An Atrocious Act. St. Louis, Thursday, Feb. 25, 1858.

Charles L. Taylor, alias Sanders, has been arrested for setting fire to the Pacific Hotel, after murdering Ephraim Doane, one of its inmates. Dr. Strader, the landlord, and Charles Woldrup the watchman, have also been arrested. The examination takes place to-morrow, when it is supposed that one of the most atrocious and diabolical acts ever committed will be

Non-Arrival of the America. HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 25-11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship America now due at this port, with three days' later news from Europe. A light southwest wind is blowing, and it is

Three Persons Burned to Death.

At Clinton, Mars., this morning, a man aged 70, a widow woman aged 30, and a child, all Irish, were burned to death in a wooden tenement in which they lived. We have not learned their names. The Steamer Atlanta.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 25, 1858. The steamer Atlanta, from New-York, has not ye

arrived here.

Last evening the schoener Col. Satterlee arrived from New-York. She reports experiencing heavy

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 25, 1858.
No. 55.—Eliphaz Spencer vs. John W. Lapsley.
Justice Campbell delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana with costs.
No. 41.—The United States vs. Gottlieb Breitling. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court for the Scuthern District of Alabama, and remanding the cause with directions to award a writ of venire facias de novo.

de novo.
No. 57.—Gilbert L. Thompson vs. Selden, Withers
A Ce. Ohief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of
the Court affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court
for the District of Columbia with costs and interest. No. 187 —The United States vs. Class. Fossat. Argument continued for the appellee.

Forenoon Weather Reports-FEB. 24.

[By the Eastern, Northern, Western and Southern Lines, received at No. 21 Wall street.]

OSWEGO, N. Y., a. m.—Wind N. W.; mild and clear; 34.

CALAIS, Me., a. m.—Wind, S. E.; cloudy; 28.

HALIJAN, N. S., a. m.—Wind S.; overeast; 30.

CHEROITETOWS, Me., a. m.—Wind S.; cold and cloudy; 24.

SACKVILLE, N. S., a. m.—Wind S. E.; appearance of snow; New-York, noon.-Wind W.; clear and pleasant; barom.

NEW-YORK, noon.—Wind W.; clear and pleasant; baron 29,373, 25.

St. Jons, N. B., s. m.—Wind S. W.; cloudy like rain; 31.

Defroit, Mich., a. m.—Cloudy; 25.

Tolado, Ohio, a. m.—Cleary; 36.

Cincong, Ohio, a. m.—Cleary; 36.

Cincong, A. m.—Wind, W.; cloudy; 28.

Cheveland, a. m.—Clear; 38.

Goldmart, a. m.—Clear; 38.

Louisville, a. m.—Clear; 37.

Boonsylle, a. m.—Clear; 38.

Louisville, a. m.—Clear; 38.

Louisville, a. m.—Clear; 38.

Dubager, a. m.—Clear; 38.

Bounsylle, a. m.—Clear; 38.

Buthactor, a. m.—Wind N. W.; clear; 22.

Filton, a. m.—Wind S. E.; clear; 24.

Janeaville, a. m.—Clear; 37.

Philadelphia soon—Wind S. W.; clear; 22.

Vincinnes, a. m.—Clear; 37.

Philadelphia soon—Wind S. W.; clear; 32.

Montpelia, a. m.—Clear; 37.

Philadelphia soon—Wind S. W.; clear; 32.

Montpelia, vi.—Wind N. W.; cloudy; 19.

Bratileboro, vi.—Wind N. Clear; 27.

Montpelia, woon wing 22.

Ogdensager, Wind N. W.; anowing; 27.

Montpelia, woon S.; spring like; 42.

Washington, D. C., noon—Calm and beautiful; 38.

Prairie of Clears—Hary and calm; 25.

Springiveld, III.—Clear; 23.

Rock Island, III.—Clear; 23.

Rock Island, III.—Clear; 23.

Rock Island, III.—Clear; 23.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN-Hary and calm; 25.

PRINGYIELD, III.—Clear; 24.

ROCK ISLAND, III.—Clear; 24.

PORTAGE CITY—Clear; 29.

FOND DU LAC, WIS.—Clear; 29.

EVANYILLE, Ind.—Clear; 29.

BAITINORE, DOOD—Wind W.; clear and mild; 42.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Clear; wind N.; 29.

TYSCUMBIA, Ala.—Hary; wind N. E.; bar; 29.46; 55.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Slight frost; wind N. E.; 42.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Cloudy; wind N. E.; 42.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Cloudy; wind N. E.; 44.

HARTFORD, COHN., DOOD—WERD, wind N. E.; 44.

HARTFORD, COHN., DOOD—WERD, wind N. E.; 44.

HARTFORD, COHN., DOOD—Clear and pleasant; wind S. W.; 30.

EVENING REPORTS.

NEW-HAVEN, 6 p. m.—Clear and pleasant; wind N. W.; 56.

Hartford, Coin, noon—Clear and pleasant; wind S. W., 30.

EVENING REPORTS.

New-Haven, 6 p. m.—Clear and pleasant; wind N. W.; 30.

ACREEN, N. Y., 6 p. m.—Moderate; snowing a little; wind W. S. W.; 30.

DUNSTER, N. Y., 6 p. m.—Cloudy and warm.

HORATILISHILE, 6 p. m.—Cloudy and wild.

PORT JERVIS, 6 p. m.—Cloudy and mild.

ELMIRA, 6 p. m.—Coloudy wind W.; 32.

GERAT BERD, 6 p. m.—Cloudy; wind W.; 32.

KEWRESER, 6 p. m.—Cloudy wind W.; 32.

NEW-YORK, 8 p. m.—Cloudy; wind N. W.; 30.

PORTLAND, Me. p. m.—Cloudy; wind N. W.; 30.

PORTLAND, Me. p. m.—Cloudy; wind N. W.; 30.

PITISPIELD, Mass., p. m.—Cloudy; wind N. W.; 32.

HARDSHULD, Mass., p. m.—Cloudy; wind N. W.; 37.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Cloudy; wind N. W.; 38.

BOSTON, MASZ.—Clear; wind W. N. W.; 38.

BOSTON, MASZ.—Clear; wind W. N. W.; 38.

BOSTON, MASZ.—Clear; wind W. N. W.; 38.

The Legislature of Texas is a remarkable body, and its labors without a parallel. They have a large amount of business on hand, and for some time have been holding three sessions a day-forenoon, afternoon and at night. To these they have added a fourth, a session before breakfast. The Austin Gazette says the House now meets at 4 o'clock, a. m., and goes to

Little Cordelia Howard is now playing at the Museum. This remarkable child has become a star in the theatrical firmament, and wins universal approbation wherever she appears. Her elecution, self-possession and stage case may be profitably studied by some of the veterans of the profession.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE At nasy, Feb. 25, 1853. SENATE....ALBAST, Feb. 25, 1835.

THE FERS OF THE NEW-TORK SHERIFF.

Mr. LOVELAND introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee:
SECTION I. That the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York shall be entitled to demand and receive from the plaintiff in every cause hereafter actually tried by a jury, in the said county, in the Supreme Court the Superior Court of the City of New-York and the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York as fee of 50 cents for aumnoning the jury to said Courts, and the same shall be in lien of the fees herelofore allowed by law to the Sheriff of said city and county for summonting the light. THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND

more complete registration of births, marriages and deaths, throughout the State, and requiring returns of the same to be made annually to the Secretary of State, who shall cause the same to be properly pre-

pered and presented to the Legislature.

THE DELAWARE, IACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILEOAD COMPANY.

This Company report to the Senate that the total

Mr. JOHN D. WILLARD presented a petition from itizens of Troy, asking for the passage of the follow-

citizens of Troy, asking for the passage of the following bill:

Section 1. The Canal Commissioner of the Eastern Division is hereby empowered, and it shall be his duty, to make and maintain such depth and width of channel in the Hudson River, opposite and adjacent to any wharf or dock on said river, that now is or may hereafter be owned by the State, as may be made and maintained by the owner of like wharves or docks above and believe. Provided, that such channel shall not be of greater depth or width than shall be necessary for the safe and convenient passage of vessels, up and down said river, pay said docks.

FROPOSED MODIFICATION OF THE USERY LAWS.

The Committee on Banks reported this morning manimously in favor of the passage of the following act:

act:
As Acr to amend title 3, chapter 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes, and chapter 430 of the Laws of 1877.

Section 1. The rate of interest upon the lean or forbearance of money, goods or things in action shall continue to be seven deliars upon one hundred dollars for one year, and after that rate for a greater or less sum, or for a longer or shorter time; and it shall not be lawful for any person or corporation, directly or indirectly, to take or receive in any manner any greater sum or value for the loan or forbearance of any money, goods or things in action than is above prescribed.

for the loan or forbearance of any money, goods or things in action than is above prescribed.

Size 2. No promissory note, bill of exchange, or other contract or security, shall be void by reason of reserving, or an agreement to pay or allow more than the rate of interest named in the first section of this act, but whenever in any action it shall appear by the pleadings and proofs, that a greater rate of interest has been directly or indirectly reserved, taken or reserved by or on account of the bill, bond, note, or other subject matter of the smit, the plaintiff may recover the principal, and no more, and the defendant shall recover the full costs against the plaintiff.

Size 3. Every person or corporation taking or receiving, directly or indirectly, any greater rate of interest than that named in the first section of this act shall be liable to an action for the excess of interest thus taken, by or in behalf of any party or person paying the same; and the prevailing party in such action shall be entitled to full costs, without reference to the amount of the recovery.

the recovery.

Size 4. So much of title 2, chapter 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes, and so much of the Laws of 1837, chapter 438, as are in consistent with the provisions of this act are hereby reposled.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

ASSÉMBLY.

ASSEMBLY.

A NEW-YORK MEMBER WANTS TO GO HOME.

Mr. CHATFIELD rose to a question of privilege.

He said he had been informed that he had no right to interfere with any legislation except that which related to the City of New-York. When he was elected last Fall he thought he was to come here and legislate upon everything that came up. But he was perhaps mistaken, and if he was, his constituents were also mistaken, and he saw no use of his being here any longer. He was, therefore, about to ask to be excused from serving here any longer, and wanted to go home—his home down on the banks of the beautiful Hudson. He would ask the House to grant him this leave, and also allow him the balance which was his due, that he might put it right in his side pocket and go home. Mr. C. sent up a resolution that he be excused from further service, and that he be paid the same as if he had been in attendance the whole of the session.

A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table The CHAIR decided the resolution out of order,

there was a constitutional objection to it.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The CHAIR announced the order of the day, general orders, and the House went into Committee on the Governor's Messege, but immediately rose and

reported progress.

The House then went into Committee on the bill to

The House then went the repeal the Metropolitan Police law.

Mr. WINNE moved that the Committee rise, report progress, and that the bill be made a special order for this day week. Carried.

The Committee then took up the bill in relation to assessments for local improvements in the City of Brookley.

After a long discussion the bill was ordered to third reading, and the House soon after adjourned.

The Assembly met in the evening to resume discus-

The Assembly met in the evening to resume discussion on the Governor's Message.

Mr. WALKER occupied the session by a speech in favor of the Message, and attacking the Democratic party and its principles. Adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

dence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1858. The public will be gratified to know, that the difficulty between Mr. Clay and Gen. Cullom, has been at length satisfactorily adjusted, through the arbitration of a court of honor, composed of Senators Crittenden, Toombs and Kennedy. Early last evening, there was reason to believe, it had assumed a shape which promised immediate and amicable solution, but this prospect was nearly frustrated by a turn in the correspondence, requiring certain concessions before the necessary reparation could be made by Gen. Cullom. That obstacle was, however, removed this morning, without involving any sacrifice of feeling, and then, the facts being presented in such a manner to Gen. Cullom. as satisfied him and his friends that a misapprehension must have occurred at the time of the collision he did not hesitate to do, what every honorable man would have felt it his duty to do under like circumstances, make a manly apology for the blow, feeling the declaration to be as much due to himself, as to The decree of the referees, relieves the principal and his seconds of every part of the responsibility, and carrying with it the weight of character which it does, must necessarily satisfy all parties concerned, beside removing every cause of

The Union this morning reproduces an article from The Kansas Herald of Freedom, with evident gusto, in which the course of THE TRIBUNE for chailenging the real or supposed policy of Calhoun and his confederates is arraigned most unfairly That paper says: "We assert most positively the the Free-State party have elected the entire State ticket, and nearly, if not quite, two-thirds ma-jority of both branches of the Legislature. We take pleasure, in addition to this, in stating that we do not believe John Calhoun will issue certi ficates of election to the Pro-Slavery candidates. As The Herald of Freedom has brought Calhoun into Court as a witness, let us look at his testimony In his statements recently published, he says dis that he came to Washington with particle of doubt" on his mind that the Pro Slavery party had the majority in the Legislature And, in acknowledging the subsequent disclosures he states that he will be governed by certain affidavits of the Judges of Election at Delaware Crossing, if furnished upon conditions, of which he is to be the exclusive judge. He does not pledge himself to issue the certificates upon that evidence; and that some dodge is intended may be inferred from the fact that these very oaths were sent to the Interior Department. to the Interior Department weeks ago by Gov Denver. The pretended objection to them is that they came in printed form, as if that affected their validity when officially communicated. Besides, if Calhoun had pledged himself to give the certificates, is he not the same Calhoun who was elected to the Lecompton Convention under a writelected to the Lecompton Convention under a writ-ten obligation to vote for the submission of the Con-stitution to the people! That first point being dis-posed of, the second will be next answered. The Herald of Freedom declares: "We assert most pos-"itively that the Free-State party have elected the "entire State ticket." That may be true in point

of fact, but Calhoun denies it with equal emphasis

He ignores that point purposely in his statement to

the public, and with a special object, which has

already been explained in this correspondence; but

his interview with Judge Douglas he stated ex-

It's that the I'ro-Slavery to get was elected by

2.000 majority, in consequence of discarding the counties returned to Gov. Denver. This is susceptible of proof, and will not be denied by Calboun or upon his authority, however the officious zeal of The Herald of Freedom may endeavor to give

the fact a false version.

It is now ascertained that the Administration side is to be reenforced in both Houses by the early admission of Minnesota. The scheme was to tack that bill as a rider to Kansas, but it has been abandoned since an understanding, that the whole delegation since an understanding, that the whole delegation stand ready and willing to give in their adhesion to Lecompton. Mr. Rice signified that disposition a fortnight ago, but Gen. Shields was believed with good reason to be attached to the views of Judge Douglas. He has, however, receeded from that position, and the delegation is now a unit in sentiment and in action. The recent movement in Minnesota was made with reference to the preconcerted developments here, and therefore excited no surprise. developments here, and therefore excited no surprise among parties behind the curtain. Since this point has been determined, it is not unlikely that the major-ity in the House will allow at least two of the three members claiming seats from that State to retain them. These are some of the arts and appliances by which Lecompton is to be put through.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS-O. B. MATTESON.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS—O. B. MATTESON.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1833.

The action of the Republicans assembled in State Convention yesterday at Harrisburg, Pa., is deemed indicious. I learn from a gentleman who was present that the leading Republicans of the State consulted with some of the principal Anti-Lecompton Democrats before the Convention assembled; and it was agreed upon, in Convention, that they would not proceed to take any action against the Lecompton Constitution as Republicans, but adjourn sine die, with instructions to their State Central Committee to call a Convention, at an early day, of all those opposed to the Lecompton fraud. This will be done, and the Convention will, probably, be held some time during the last of June. This action of the Republicans meets the wishes of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats of Pennsylvania, and is viewed by the Anti-Lecompton Democrats of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania as a wise novement in the right direction.

Washington, Feb. 25, 1838.

A subpens was issued last evening. Democrats of his district have written here, urging the Democrats of his district have written here, urging the Democrats of the House to let Matteson keep his soat until next Fall, when he agrees to let a Democrat be elected in his place.

Matteson's case is now before the House, and

his place.

Matteson's case is now before the House, and speeches of Democrats tend to the carrying out of this

PHILADELPHIA JOBS

PHILADELPHIA JOBS.

Correspondence of The Philadelphia Press.

Washington, Feb. 24, 1858.

This town is filled with rumors from your city that a discovery has been made that \$25,000 were paid to a gentleman who held a high position under the late Administration, which position enabled him to exercise a controlling influence in securing the purchase of the property in Second street for a post office. This matter has assumed such a definite shape that the swindled stockholders should demand an investigation by the proper authorities. The property was sold to the United States for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000), and we understand that competent

the United States for two hundred and fitty thousand dollars (\$250,000), and we understand that competent judges say that at no time would that property have brought a greater amount than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000).

An ex-Member of Congress from your State, in his sumptious apartments at one of our leading hotels, is said to be doing a prosperous business selling his influence for offices, jobs and contracts. The machinery of the stamphin Languager now building at the United said to be done.

ence for offices, jobs and contracts. The machine, of the steamship Lancaster, now building at the United States Navy Yard at Philadelphia, is one of his enterprises, on which, it is said, he is to get a commission of five per cent.

FROM ALBANY.

From Our Own Correspondent. ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 25, 1858.

Senator Diven made an able speech at the ses sion of last evening, on the Kansas resolutions. which he introduced early in the session, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to do the handsome thing in regard to Kansas. Mr. D. reviewed the history of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, the Border-Ruffian and Dragoon Government in that Territory, enforced by the authority of the great head Border Ruffian in the White House. Mr. Diven's speech was manly, candid, and to the point. He gave dates and authorities for his statements, and treated the subject in a statesman-like manner, remarking that the facts and argu-ments which had been put forth on the Republican side of the Senate had been met only by ridicule—a chesp mode of intellectual warfare, equally accessible to strong and weak minds; and the truth of his averment was made manifest on the spot by the indecorous and discourteous loud talking, jeering and sneering of several Democratic Senators. ing "Nigger" and jumping Jim Crow may do very well for barroom or public amusement outside the legislative halls; but as arguments on a grave ques-tion of public concern, they are not likely to be

regarded as conclusive.

The Democratic side of the Senate were not ready for a vote on the question, and it being an-Mather, and, perhaps, others holding or desiring to hold friendly relations with the National Admisistration, desired to enlighten the Senate on the resolu tions, their further consideration was postponed to

Wednesday of the next week.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Noxon, from the Select
Committee on the Metropolitan Police law, reported
at considerable length against the repeal of the act. The report is an able one, giving a succinct history of the causes which lead to the passage of the act, of the difficulties it encountered at the hands of the Municipal Riots party, headed by Fernando; of the details of the system under which the act is carried out; of the palpable improvement in the efficiency of the Police Department over the old Wooden sys-The speech closed with the assurance that the cry of repeal had been drowned amid the eral rejoicings of the people at the happy results of this beneficent act.

Mr. Mather made a minority report in favor of the repeal of the act, taking positions similar to those of Mayor Wood and dwelling at length upon the subject of Municipal rights, i. e. the right of New-York to do as she pleases, irrespective of any other authority, and calling upon the Representa-tives of other cities to come to the rescue of the Democreey of New-York.

A petition of eminent members of the New-York Bar was recently presented to the Legislature, ask-ing a modification of the law in regard to Sheriff's fees for summoving Juries in your city, from which it appears that the Sheriff now receives fifty cents mmoning Juries for each case on the calendar of the Supreme and Superior Courts and the Court of Common Pleas, at each term, regardless of the number of cases really tried, and that such fees amount to about \$28,000 per annum. In respose to this petition Senator Loveland has introduced a bill giving the Sheriff fifty cents for summoning Juries for each case actually tried, which shall be paid by the plaintiff in the suit, instead of the Count This, it is estimated, would be of New-York.

worth about \$4,000 perannum to the Sheriff, which ought to be satisfactory.

A bill for the more effectual registration of births. marriages and deaths was introduced into the Senate, and referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Stow made a speech to-day on his bill to prevent the acceptance of free tickets from railroad companies by the members of the Legislature and other State functionaries and the officers of Corporations. Mr. Noxon offered an amendment, co pelling the roads to give such passes, and made an argument in its defense, which Mr. Stow took for earnest, and responded with great dignity and force. Stow is by no means disposed to be joked out of his anti-railroad thunder

The repeal of the Metropolitan Police bill was the first bill in Committee of the Whole in the House. Without taking it up, Mr. Winne, Democrat, of New-York, moved to report progress, with a view of making the bill the special order for next Thursday. "A sign" is in this more. Mr. Weir, chairman of Cities and Villages, reported this bill, and there is considerable jealousy of that gentlemanexistamong the New-York representatives. So a notion is made to postpone the Police bill, in order he Senate take action, and thereby deprive Mr. Weir of his thunder. Democracies ways are stable certainly

from the opinion of the Attorney-General given in from the opinion of the Attorney-General given in response to the request of the Senate, on the subject of the appointment of Loan Commissioners. Mr. Attorney-General Tremaine has become somewhat iamous for the discovery of Constitutional marces' nests, and the eggs in this last one will very likely prote to be addled. He holds in this opinion that the office of Lean Commissioner is a local or county office, and that therefore the Commissioner should be appointed by the Board of Supervisors for the several counties, and, as a matter of course, that the appointment of such officers by the Governor and senate is unconstitutional. To a person like your humble correspondent, who knows nothing of the technical dodges and quirks of the law, the office of technical deoges and quirks of the law, the office of Loan Commissioner appears to be very clearly a State, and nol a local office. These Commissioners are the custodians of a State fund, a portion of which (the United States Deposit fund) the State which the clined states Deposit fund) the State is liable to be called upon to repay to the Federal Government at any time. The State might have loaned this money from one central office, had it seen fit to do so; and, indeed, by the present arrangements, the County Commissionars who were appointed for the public state. ers, who were appointed for the public conven-ience of the farmers and others, who from time to time may desire to hire this money, act simply as agents of the State Controller, to whom they make returns at Albany. Certainly nobody but a lawyer could have arrived at Mr. Tremain's opinion from the facts of the case. And there are those who are sufficiently uncharitable to suggest that the Attorney-General's opinion might have been different if a Democratic Governor and Senate held the places of Gov. King and the Republican majority. If the appointment can be sent to the Board of Supervisors, it will give a few Democratic patriots oppor tunity to serve the State.

THE PALESTINE MISSION.

ROBBERY, MURDER AND OUTRAGE UPON ONE OF THE MISSION FAMILIES.

The readers of THE TRIBUNE will remember some accounts of the agricultural success and consequent influence of the Mission to Palestine upon the Arab population, which we sublished some time since, and which seemed to open a flattering prospect of an improvement in the Holy Land. We regret now to learn that these hopes are to be disappointed. The facts are detailed in the following letter, which will be read with great interest by the numerous friends of the missionaries. Mr. and Mrs. Dickson were from Connecticut, where their relatives now reside:

JOPPA, January 17, 1858. On the morning of the 12th inst., Mr. Murad, our Vice-Consul, Bro. Walter Dickson and his son Henry came to our house. Bro. Dickson's face, hands and clothes had much blood upon them. He announced one of the most atrocious deeds that has taken place in this country for a long time. It has cast sadness and gloom over the community.

Five men came the preceding night to his house, and broke open the gate to the yard. Mr. Dickson and Frederick Gross Steinbeck, his son-in-law, went out. They shot Frederick, who fell, but succeeded in getting into the house. Mr. D. fastened the door. The men came, broke open the door, and knocked down Mr. D. with a large club; and while Frederick was dying (for he lived only about half an hour), the men dragged his wife out of the house, beat her, and violated her person in a manner that would be too shocking too relate. At the same time, one of the men remained in the house, with his gun pointed at the breast of Mr. Dickson as he sat on the floor. Afterward, one of them beat Mrs. Dickson, dragged her out, and abused her in the same shocking manner. They then pillaged the house; took all of his money, silver spoons and what clothing and other things they wished. After Mr. D. had given them all the money that he had, they attempted to cut off his head, be cause he would not give them more. As the man struck, Mr. D. caught the sword in his hand, when his band was badly cut. During the night, they threatened

Mr. D.'s life five times.
Mrs. Saunders and myself went to Bro. Dickson's as soon as we could. The first thing that met our eyes as we entered the door was poor Frederick lying upon the floor in his blood; and near by sat his abused and heart-broken wife, with a beautiful little boy in her arms and a sweet little girl standing by her side; and there sat Mrs. Dickson—her countenance bespoke her euflering.—The whole scene was truly heart-rending, and beggars description.

Henry (Mr. Dickson's son) was away that night.

staying with his sister (Mrs. J. Steinbeck), about half a mile from Mr. D.'s. I started for Jerusalem about 1 p. m., to notify our

Consul (Dr. J. Warren Gorham), and also a brother and sister of the deceased and Bro. Jones. I reached Jerusalem at 10 o'clock p. m.; succeeded in the gate opened after about half an hour. I went to the Consulate; after which I arrived at Bro. Jones's about 12 o'clock. The following morning I went with our Consul to see the Prussian Consul, as Frederick was a Prussian, though under American protection. At 12 o'clock noon, our Cotsul, the Prussian Consul and myself went to the Pasha, to lay the case before him. He promised to do all in his power to arrest the murderers and bring them to justice.

Bro. Dickson's family are broken up, and it is ought advisable for them to move into the city.

I am truly thankful that our Consul has taken hold of this matter in the most prompt and energetic manner possible; and I trust a salutary lesson will be given to the authorities here, so that life and property may be more secure hereafter. CHARLES SAUNDERS.

MORE OF THE PACIFIC HOTEL CA-LAMITY.

From The St. Lowis Republican, Feb. 23.

It is hoped and believed that the number of dead bodies buried in the ruins of the Pacific Hotel is now definitely known. Laborers were at work removing the rubbish, from an early hour yesterday morning until about 6 o'clock last evening. During the day five more bodies were extricated, but so burned, mutilated and mangled, as to be totally unrecognizable, except one corpse, which was identified as that of Bruce McNett of this city, only by two peculiar artificial teeth. His remains have been given over to his friends for interment.

The condition of those victims whose recovery is The condition of those victims whose recovery is doubtful remains about the same as at our last account. The agony of their sufferings is intense, and can only be imagined, but not described, by persons who have gode through the severest bodily affiction. Messrs. Geary, Sharpe and Hubbard, lying at the Hospital, who have not been regarded as in immediate danger, are getting along quite comfortably. The mingled mass of bricks, cinders and timbers which fell into the cellar immediately underneath the successivators of Elijs. & Glanville, on the southeast

grocery-store of Eliis & Glanville, on the southeast corner of the building remains to be removed. It will

probably be all cleared away to-day.

The number of the dead is now eighteen, three from injuries received in jumping or falling from the windows, and the remainder from burning.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR-By and with

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERSOR-By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

ALRAN, Feb. 21, 1632. Norsants.—Queens—T. W. Burtis, 1, 1, 0 Oyster Bay.

Albeny-G. Dudley Van Vleit of Albany City.

Delaware—Boliva: Radiker of Deposite.

Cinton—Hinam Walrah, pr., of Plattsburg, John Hungerford and Moses F. Chase of Rome's Point.

Saratoga—John J. Lee of Ballston.

Oncida—Groups H. Thomas of Rome, Timothy O'Grannis, J. C. B. Knowisca, Robert S. Williams of Utica.

Omnadaya—Tinadeca Edwards of Skanestelen.

Madasa—Virgil Buil of Canastota, Heavy K. W. Brues of Leitox, Berjamin F. Jervis of Carnovia.

Chemango—Warren Newton of Norwick.

Chemango—Warren Newton of Norwick.

Hayne—Stephen P. Seumeur of Palmyrs.

Vates—Spenier S. Rapice of Dundee.

Stephen-George W. Patterson, jr., of Corning.

Orleans—Joseph M. Cornell of Albain.

Frie—Thaddets P. Sears, George H. Gausen, Henry J. Shuttleworth, Seymour Coulton, Lerenzo K. Haddock, Alexander R. Allen, Buffalo.

Lerenzo—George S. Whitney, Elon G. Galusia, Mount Mortalizand—George S. Whitney, Elon G. Galusia, Mont Mortalizand Control of Albain.

Frie-Thaddets P. Sears, Oronzo K. Haddets, Arabanar P. Alexa Britanian Coulton, Lorenzo K. Haddets, Arabanar P. Alexa Britanian George S. Whitney, Elon G. Galusias, Mount Morris, Barraba S. Chapin, Darsville, Chantargue-Langley Fullager, Dunkirk. Commissioners to Exprain Monte Raised for Centrals Commissioners to Exprain Monte Raised for Centrals Charling and Institutions. New York—Mark Spencer, in place of Jensthan I. Coddington, deceased. George T. Trimble, in place of James Bowen, appointed a Commissioner of the Metropolitan Raise.

WELL Explained.-God made Washington child less, that a nation might call him father. Can any one explain why God made Buchanar childless! [Mo. Mer. An exchange answers "That we might not lock choche lies egals.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION-ERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Commissioners of Emigration have issued their Annual Report to the Legislature. We have already published the substance of the documents appended to the Report. Below we give the resume of the busi-ness of the year, as prepared by Mr. Verplanck, the respected President of the Board: To the Legislature of the State of New York.

The Commissioners of Emigration respectfully present their Annual Report for the year ending 31st De-

cember, 1857.
The last Annual Report of the Commissioners, as well as the Lagislature and the Executive efficiency and economy of all the institutions under the age, and exaministes of by experienced and side efficient diminished the proportion of their expenditures to income durin the year, and each of the Commissioners to income durin the year, and each of the Commissioners to the countries and towns. Indeed, the whole of this debt, of which the Legislature bad authorized a supension of payment for three years, would have been paid off, or nearly so, during 1857, had not the Commissioners been obliged to pay an installment of the debt fortnerly contracted on unortage for building and for the purchase of lands; and that it was also under the debt of inspectition of the contracted of general periods and the superiod of general periods of the contract of the present of the inspection of the present of the inspection, although the Emigrant flux, under the present of the inspection, although the mean since the end of November, 1857, by reader, than it has been for some time. Should the present of early inspection, although the winst the end of November, 1857, by reader, than it has been for some time. Should the present expectations of the Commissioners be realized of carrying their establishments through the Winter upon the means mow on hand, without aid or lean, they trust to resume, at an early period, the liquidation of their debts to the several counties, either and towns; that debt being now reduced to an amount within thair ordinary means of dis-harging.

The Commissioners have, therefore the appreciation of the system contracts of the present and the present of the present and the present of t

forms of typins were diminished in comparison of 1855 in 1866, we cholers appeared at one period in a threatening to and the fraudated editice, devoted to the small-pox cases, woften full. The number of well passengers landed and bem raily provided for at Quarantine, from ships affected with clera and yellow fever, who were dotained for a short time authority of the Health Officer of the Port, until the danger authority of the Health Officer of the Port, until the danger of communicating contagion appeared to have passed was 3.772, a larger number than nead, being 500 more than in 1856, but the period of detention was generally much shorter, not averaging

own request.

Number at expense of consignees of vessels.

Total number sent back to Purope.

Number forwarded to various places inland by the Commission.

Number temporarily relieved in this city with Mumber supplied temporarily with board and Number of out door poor in the city buried at the

Number of our goor poor in the city survet as the experies of the Commission.

Number of females provided with situations at the intelligence Office and Labor Exchange.

Number of males provided with situations.

Total number provided with situations.

Whole number relieved and forwerded in and from the several Counties of the State, charges ble to the Commission.

Grand letal relieved, forwarded and provided with employment by the Commission, in the State and City of New York.

Total number of days in both institutions.... Number of letters written from the Labor Eu-clange to friends of recently arrived emigrants. Amount of money received at office in reply therefor. 2,007 the refo.

Amount of moneys received at effice of irish Emigrant Society, from friends of recently strived emigrants, and applied to the forwarding of emigrants chargeable to the Commission.

2,498 69

FINANCIAL CONCERNS AND CONDITION OF THE COM-

On the 1st day of January, 1857, the books of the Commission presented the following result of their dimensial condition:
Amount of bond and mortage on real estate. \$150,000 to Amount due to the several counties for expenses of entirants, as per bills examined and corrected. 192,216 67
Amount due New York Hospital.
Amount of overdraft secured by mortage) on Shormand Leather Bank, Der. 31, 1856. 9,251 75

Amount of bills of Governors of New York Aims. House for our said support of lumatics, part of which is contested and against which the Commissioners claim as an offset a large unliquidated means for support of native children of emigrants, \$30,509.90. Index this state of their pecuniary affairs, the Commissioners, neutraining the most serious apprehensions that if the inconstruction of months, &c., should not materially increase of which there then appeared but a very doubtful prospect), and their necessary expenditures should be sugmented either by a sociented Winter and increased numbers needing relief or temporary support, or else by the appearance and continuous of perfected diring the Summer, requiring additional sid and expenditure at Quarantine, they night be exposed to insammontable difficulties in discharging the various detires confided to them by two tractions in discharging the various detires confided to them by two tractions of the dold due by them to the confider of the first middle pressure of the dold due by them to the confider of the right and the first of the finding of the finding of the part of the dold due by them to the confider of the first of the confider of them for the calculation of the dold of the product of the confider of the first of the confider of them for the calculation of the dold of the part of the dold of the product of the confider of the first of the calculation of the confider of the first of the calculation of the confider of the first of the calculation of the confider of the calculation of the calcu Total.....

serial prace with the old of excellent officers, has a shead the commissioners to carry into effect many excellent arrange entits, greatly reducing the capenases without impairing the harry of the establishment to which reducing the landing.

Being less than at the case of the year. The first tide descent with the Governors of the New-You Alms House, amounting on let January, 1833, to \$37,513 41, 41 ren ains mandusted, the Commissioners claiming, as heretof as large amount as an offset to these charges, being for the suppost of native children of emigrant mothers.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT—COMMUTATION FUND, 1857.

Amount of commutation monay received from owners and consignees of vessels for aften passengers.

Compromises of special bonds.

Penaltics for Jeaths on beard emigrant vessels (under law of U.S.), during passage from Europe.

From emigrants, for their transportation to interior. to interior.

Pensities for violations of law.

Support of illesitinate children.
Ferrisge on board the King Phillip.
Rent of part of building in Albany.

Sundries at Commissioners' Office, as per

Reimbursements to counties for support of emigrants.

Reimbursements to institutions.

Rent and expenses of Commits office.

Expenses of Emigrant Landing Depot, Castle Garden.

Disbursements at agency at Albany.

Disbursements at agency in Bussion.

Disbursements at agency in Rochesten.

Disbursements at agency in Rochesten.

Disbursements at agency in Rochesten.

Comport of Emigrant Reings and Hospital Support of Maine Hospital.

Unclassified expenses on account of Ward's Island, &c.

Do. do. Marine Hospital.

Support of well passaugers, Marine Hospital. pital.
Interest on bond and mortgage and overdrafts.
Metual Life Insurance Co., in part payment of bond of \$150,000.
Interments at Ward's Island and in city,
Insurance on buildings at W.'s I, and
M. H. M. H...
Board and lodging emigrants in city...
Forwarding emigrants to destination...
Support of illegitimate oblidies...
Steamboat hire (contract) to W.'s I. and

Total \$350,911 79

MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE NIAGARA.

The United States steam-frigate Niegara will probably sail from this port some day next week for London, graph enterprise. She will be on this, as on her former and first voyage, under command of Capt. Wm. H. Hudson. Since her return she has been caulked and refitted, the main rigging has been changed by the substitution of larger chains, and the fore and maintopsail yard-which were found to be too light-have been replaced by heavier ones. She has also been repainted, and now looks "as good as new."

Her muster-roll embraces 401 men, all told. Her compliment on the previous trip was 500 men, but experience demonstrated that such a number could not be comfortably accommodated in consequence of the great space required for the telegraph cable. The marine force consists of 50 men, and about an equal number belong to the engineer department. The remainder, including officers, are picked sailors.

Lost on THE John MILTON.

Capt. Harding was well known as a successful shipmaster, and commanded the whaleship Saratoga of this port during two voyages. His son was with him on board the John Milton, together with Francis Luscomb of this city, aged about 20 years. No other persons resident in this vicinity are known to have been

sors resident in this vicinity are known to have been on board at the time of the disaster.

THE ATALANTA ASHORE.

A telegraphic dispatch received from Capt. Berry of the steamship Columbia, at Charleston, states that the propeller ashore 20 miles south of Boddy Island Light is no doubt the Atalanta, Gager, hence for Charleston. She is high up on the beach. The (wrecking) schooner H. W. Johnson will leave this afternoon to assist her.
THE GERMAN SOCIETY AND THE SHIP HOWARD.

afternoon to assist her.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY AND THE SHIP HOWARD.

On Wednesday, a session of the German Society was held, when Mr. Tellinghaus, the President, opened the proceedings with a report of his investigations in regard to the Hamburg emigrant ship Howard. Passugers, he said, who had embarked on the vessel in he bloom of health, had left it little better than living skietors; and, in one instance, a family—composed of a father, mother, a grandmother, and five children—only two little children were left, the rest having alien victims to the great mortality that prevailed on board the vessel during the voyage. The Captain had stated that the deaths were caused by the parsimony of the emigrants in their fare; while the passengers charge that the water taken from the Hamburg was had, and that the mortality ceased when water was precured by distillation from salt-water. The President said he had moved for a thorough investigation of the case at the Board of Commissioners of Emigration. He also stated that, during the past significant in the complete of the country of the the number of deaths had occurred on Hamburg vessels was 329, while the number of deaths had occurred on Hamburg vessels was 329, while the number of deaths had occurred on Mamburg vessels was 329, while the number of deaths. bury vessels was 329, while the number of deaths during the whole previous year was only 365. The captain of the Howard, the President stated, was to appear before the Commissioners of Emigration, to be examined on Friday.

Man Short in Grason County.—A letter to a gentleman now in this city, says that a young man by the name of John Seymoure was shot, near Shady Grove in Gibson County, on Saturday last. The weapon discharged was a pastel, in the hands of a man named Daniel Bileps. It is not brown whether the discharge of the pistor was accidental or not. Young Seymoure received the ball in his left eye, and died almost instantly. The affair has probably undergone a legal examination, but we are not aware of the issue.

A Smart Gibt.—The Wheeling Intelligencer of the let instant says that a young woman of that town who had been reduced under a promise of marriage, and whose lover refused to keep his promise, forced him to go with her to a minister's residence, telling him, in such a way that he was frightened, that if he did not marry her she would kill him. The minister was

in such a would bill him. The minister was in hed when the party arrived and collect for his services, but he was seen up, and performed the C6.32.007.